REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1955-56

CHAPTER I—GENERAL.

1. Geographically, the State of Mysore is divided into two regions. In the West is the "Malnad" or hill country, with lofty mountains and dense evergreen forests; in the Centre and the East lies the "Maidan" or plain country with lovely cities enriched by shrines and marvels of architecture and set amidst scenery abounding in all the charm of the tropics.

2. The population of Mysore, according to 1951 Census is 98,48,684. There are three big cities in the State with population of more than one lakh, *viz.*, Bangalore (7,76,170), Mysore (2,44,334) and Kolar Gold Fields (1,59,152).

3. The seasons in Mysore can be divided into three :—

(*a*) The hot season (Summer) March-May.

(*b*) The rainy season (Autumn) June-November.

(*c*) The cold season (Winter) December-February.

Rainfall.

4. The average rainfall in the Mysore State is about 36·12 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs in Shimoga District and particularly at Agumbe, where the average is generally 270 inches per year. The highest recorded rainfall for the year at Agumbe (from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956) was 262·62 inches. The lowest rainfall recorded during the year at Bettadapura in Mysore District was 7·60 inches. The heaviest fall of 9·45 inches in 24 hours was recorded at Koppa in Chikmagalur District on 24th May 1955.

GENERAL

5. The river system of Mysore is a very valuable asset to the State which her statesmen have utilised to the advantage of the country. The rivers that flow in Mysore State can be broadly divided into three systems ;—

(1) The Tungabhadra in the North,
(2) The Cauvery in the South, and
(3) The Palar and the Pennar in the East.

6. The Tunga and the Bhadra rise in the Western Ghats and conjoin as the Tungabhadra at Kudli, a village near Shimoga. It then flows through the State for some length and penetrates the State of Madras and joins the Krishna in Kurnool District. The Cauvery has its origin in Coorg and the rivers, the Hemavati, the Lokapavani, the Kapani, the Shimsha and the Arkavati are its tributaries. The Palar flows in the Kolar District and the Pennar flows in Kolar and Bangalore Districts and both join the Bay of Bengal.

Administrative Divisions.

7. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into ten districts, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kolar and Bellary.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive.

8. In Mysore State, a large measure of separation of the judiciary from the executive had been effected and steps were being taken to complete the separation of judicial and executive functions in the State at an early date. As a first step in this direction, all the Revenue Officers who were presiding over Magistrates' Courts were replaced by Judicial Officers of the rank of Subordinate Judges or Munsiffs.

Legislative Measures.

9. The Mysore Legislature passed 25 Acts during the year, including four Appropriation Acts. Of these, five were substantive enactments and the rest were amending or extending measures. Two ordinances were promulgated by the Rajpramukh during the year. The Mysore Civil Courts (Amending) Act, 1955 was intended to implement the Directive Principle of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive as envisaged in Article 50 of the Constitution of India. The Mysore Housing Board Act, 1955 provides for the establishment of a State Housing Board to replace the State Labour Housing Board. The

Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1955 enables the constitution of District Boards on the basis of direct elections from territorial constituencies, instead of the constitution by indirect elections by electoral colleges. The Mysore Laws (Extension to Bellary) Act, 1955, and the Mysore Revenue Laws (Extension to Bellary) Act, 1955, extend certain laws of Mysore to Bellary and repeals the corresponding Acts in force.

Receipts and Disbursements.

10. The total Revenue realised during the year 1955-56 was Rs. 25,34·77 lakhs and the Expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 25,35·08 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 0·31 lakh.

11. The total Receipts and Disbursements for the year including Service, Debt, Deposit and Remittance heads were Rs. 2,03,22·22 lakhs and Rs. 2,06,81·90 lakhs respectively and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 2,65·47 lakhs.

12. The State has two Houses of Legislature *viz.*, the Mysore Legislative Assembly consisting of 105 members and the Mysore Legislative Council consisting of 40 members.

13. The Council of Ministers of the Government of Mysore comprised of the Chief Minister and five other Ministers. As it was considered necessary to expand the Ministry during the year 1955-56, one more Minister was added to Council with effect from 19th May 1955.

Agrarian Reforms.

14. The Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952, which had been introduced in all parts of the State except Bellary District, during the previous years, was extended to Bellary District also. Similarly, the Mysore Land Improvements Loan Act, 1890, and the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, 1894, were also extended to Bellary District.

15. The Mysore Religious and Charitable Inam Abolition Act of 1955 received the assent of the President on 19th August 1955. The rules relating to the disposal of Government waste lands for cultivation under the Mysore Land Revenue Code were amended according to which lands are to be granted for an upset price only to persons (1) who are landless and (2) who own less than four acres of wet or garden or 10 acres of dry, provided they are poor and *bona fide* agriculturists or intend to cultivate the land. Greater

concession had been shown by way of waiving upset price to the extent of Rs. 200 in the case of grant of lands to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, who were poor.

16. An Act was passed by the Legislature to provide for the levy of tax on agricultural income derived from lands by growing commercial crops in the State. The Act received the assent of the Rajpramukh of Mysore on 3rd May 1955.

Revenue Board.

17. As a measure of expeditious disposal of appeals, the Mysore Board of Revenue was constituted and the Board commenced functioning from 29th September 1955.

Grow More Food Scheme

18. Grant of lands under the Grow More Food Scheme, which was introduced in 1942, has been revoked. It was directed that in the case of lands already granted under the Grow More Food Scheme but not yet confirmed to the grantees, the grants be confirmed to them, provided they were landless and they had cultivated the land continuously with effect from the date of grants for three years out of five years, that concession was extended to those who owned less than five acres of dry land or two acres of wet land. In deserving cases where leases had been cancelled due to nonfulfillment of the terms of the grant, it was directed that the same lands to be re-granted to the same lessees by a penal upset price.

Settlement Operations.

19. The original survey and settlement operations in Mysore State, which began in the year 1864-65 concluded in the year 1899-1900. The first re-survey and settlement which was taken up in the year 1900 was completed in the year 1929-30. The second revision survey settlement, which was sanctioned on 21st February 1953 had commenced settlement operations in Chitaldrug District and the work was nearing completion.

20. All the undisputed evacuee agricultural lands in the State were acquired under Displaced Persons (Compensation) Act. Those lands were allotted to displaced persons. During the year, the Evacuee Property Act, was abrogated so far as registering of fresh cases under the Act was concerned. Special efforts were made to unearth the hidden evacuee property before the target date, 7th April 1955, and a number of cases were registered, particularly in Bangalore District. Special staff were sanctioned for

speeding up the disposal of the judicial cases pending in the district.

Integration of Services.

21. The Government have agreed to the provision of enhanced "Central Deputation" Quotas in the I.A.S., and I.P.S. cadres, and accordingly, the strength and composition of cadres were revised by the Central Government.

Agriculture.

22. The Department of Agriculture held a State-wide Crop Competition. More than 2,300 ryots sent their entries. The record yield of paddy achieved by the competitors ranged from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds per acre. The honour of producing the highest yield of 10,392 pounds of paddy per acre went to a progressive farmer in T.-Narsipur Taluk. A provision of Rs. 5,00,000 was made for the construction of the Agricultural College and arrangements were made to start the construction of the building from January 1956.

Food and Civil Supplies

23. The food position was satisfactory and adequate supplies were available in the open market at reasonable rates. All Food-grains Control Orders including the Food-grains (Licensing and Procuring) Order, 1952 of the Government of India were repealed. In view of the satisfactory position of fuel supply, all fuel controls were completely removed with effect from 1st April 1955. In view of greater production and availability of cotton cloth and yarn in the open market, the system of issuing permits for movement of cloth and yarn was abolished with effect from 13th October 1955. The Mysore Cotton Dealers' Licensing Order, 1948 was also rescinded with effect from 1st Jaunary 1956.

National Highways

24. Under National High Ways, a total length of 311 miles and 5/2 furlongs of roads was maintained satisfactorily during the year. For original works on National Highways such as widening culverts, etc., a grant of Rs. 17,04,000 was sanctioned and an outlay of Rs. 17,44,628 was incurred. The works were undertaken as per the programme approved by the Government of India.

Water Supply

25. Under Water Supply and Drainage Schemes, an expenditure of Rs. 95,95,450 was incurred on these works up to end of March 1956.

Medical Facilities.

26. Nineteen new hospitals and dispensaries, seven of which were for women, were opened during the year. The otal number of medical institutions functioning during the

year stood at 560. Special attention was paid to the opening of dispensaries in rural areas.

27. There was on an average of one institution for 59·5 square miles and one for a population of 17,587 in the State including the Bellary district, as compared with 61·5 square miles and 18,171 of population at the end of 1954.

Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions.

28. With a view to ensure efficient working of the several Ayurvedic and Unani institutions, hospitals and dispensaries in the State, Government brought all of them under a unified control by placing them under the administrative charge of the Commissioner for Local Self-Government.

Health units.

29. One hundred and eighty-seven health units were functioning during the year. They were mostly situated in the Malnad and irrigated tracts of the State. There were six National Malaria Control Units working in the State. In order to protect the people against tuberculosis, mass B.C.G. vaccination campaign was launched in collaboration with the Central Government. Work had been started in the Vaccine Institute, Bangalore, on the possible endemicity and epidemicity of Virum Encephalities, the mystery disease in Mysore State.

Education.

30. The year 1955-56 was important in being the last year of the First Plan period and marked the achievements and progress under the First Plan. The year witnessed an allround increase in different grades of Public Institutions, except in the number of literacy classes conducted by the Mysore State Adult Education Council. On 31st March 1956, there were 13,152 (12,734) Public Institutions and 1,400 (1,421) Adult Literacy Classes including four Vidyapeethas, with a total enrolment of 9,93,257 (976,842) and 25,812 (24,953) pupils, respectively.

31. The new system of education was inaugurated throughout the State on "Sarvodaya Day" 30th January, 1955. Orders were passed in respect of the organisational pattern, rationalisation of holidays and working days and inculcation of the idea of dignity of manual labour and social service as an integral part of education.

Bhoodan-Vidyadan

32. The Government inaugurated on the 5th August 1955, all over the State, a campaign, called "Bhoodan-Vidyadan" for educational institutions under which an

appeal was made to people to donate lands to educational institutions. There was very good response tothis campaign and in the course of 10 days, lands to the extent of 26,48 acres and cash to the extent of Rs. 48,548 were collected besides four buildings. The collections up to 31st August 1955, were 27,688 acres of land and Rs. 48,648 in cash.

N.E.S. Blocks.

33. There were 17 National Extension Services Blocks functioning in the various parts of the State. There were keen demand from many parts of the State for the starting of more National Extension Services Blocks.

Trade and Industries

34. The Department continued to encourage and promote industrial activity in the State by rendering expert technical assistance and advice to establish new industries and to expand the existing ones wherever necessary.

Labour.

35. The labour conditions in the State were generally peaceful during the year except for a few disturbances here and there. In all such cases due to constant vigilance and timely intervention by departmental officers, the situation was brought under control resulting in the restoration of normal conditions with minimum loss of production.

"His Highness the Rajpramukh"

36. During the year, His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore attended and presided over a number of important public functions in the State.

37. An important event in the Royal family was the birth of Maharajakumari Sri Indrakshi Deviyavaru on 13th January 1956.

38. His Highness left Bangalore for East Africa on 23rd June 1955, and after visiting game sanctuaries and forests there, His Highness returned to Bangalore on 14th August 1955. During the period of His Highness's absence from the State, Her Highness the Yuvarani of Mysore officiated as Rajpramukh. As officiating Rajpramukh, Her Highness the Yuvarani presided over the first anniversary of the Bharatheeya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Mysore.

39. On the Republic Day of 1956, His Highness had broadcasted a message over the All-India Radio, Bangalore, and took salute at the Republic Ceremonial Parade at Bangalore.

40. His Highness attended the XII Session of the ECAFE at Bangalore on 2nd February 1956 and gave a lunch at the Bangalore Palace to meet the Prime Minister and the Delegates to the ECAFE Conference.

41. On the 20th February 1956, His Highness addressed the Joint Session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly and the Mysore Legislative Council (Budget Session) at Bangalore.

42. During the year, the following dignitaries from outside India visited the State: —

Their Excellencies Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khruschov and party from the U.S.S.R., Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal, His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia, Her Excellency Madame Soong Ching Ling, The Rani of Bhutan, His Imperial Majesty the Shahenshah and the Queen of Iran, and Dr. Hatta, Vice-President of Indonesia.

43. Among the distinguished persons who visited the State were :—

The President and Vice-President of the Indian Republic ; Sri R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar, Vice-Admiral S. N. Carlill, Chief of the Naval Staff, the Prime Minister of India and Party, Dr Hingorani and the party of Medical Specialists, Rear Admiral R. Subijakto and party of 11 members, the President of the Indian National Congress, Indo-American Agricultural Research Survey Team, Mr. Peter Richard Heydon, High Commissioner for Australia in India, Indonesian Military Mission, Official Language Commission, Prof. and Mrs. Oskar Lange, Polish Ambassador in America, six East German Experts in Raw Film Industry, Chinese Cultural Delegation, Armed Forces of Cambodia headed by Deputy Minister, Cambodia, Russian Steel Experts, Uganda Goodwill Mission, Press Delegation of Gold Coast, Rumanian Trade Delegation, West Indies Trade Delegation, and seven Representatives of Bristol Aircraft.

44. The important conferences held during the year were the Small Scale Industries Conference; and the ECAFE Conference.

45. The Committees which met during the year were :—

Elementary Education Committee, Madras ; prohibition Enquiry Committee. Advisory Committee on After-Care Programmes ; Elementary Education Committee ; Tungabhadra Board Meeting ; Members of the Assessment Committee on Basic Education ; Sittings of the 2nd Bench of Tribunal to settle the K.G.F. dispute ; Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Meeting of the State Advisory Board for Planning and Development ; Meeting of the Joint Select Committee to consider the Mysore Revision of State Law Bill, 1954 ; Committee of Size Holding of the Panel on Land Reform ; Meeting of K.G.F. Mining Board ; and University Joint Select Committee Meeting.